



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

invertebrates (chiefly crustaceans) of the kelp, and seldom wander even a few feet from the plant. They have even been observed (first by Holder, whose observation the writer has independently confirmed) poised vertically downward about the kelp, gently swaying their bodies back and forth, as the currents wave the blades of kelp.

CARL L. HUBBS,
Chicago, Ill.

(1) Holder, *Am. Nat.*, 41, 1907, p. 587, fig.; Holder & Jordan, *Fish Stories* (Holt & Co.), 1909, chap. 29; Holder, *Bull. U. S. Fish Comm.* 28, 1910, p. 1140.

A CASE OF HERMAPHRODITISM IN THE WHITE PERCH, *Morone americana* (Gmelin).

In April 1919, Mr. John W. Titcomb, Fish Culturist of the New York State Conservation Commission, received from Mr. H. H. Abell of Poughkeepsie, New York, the reproductive organs of a hermaphroditic white perch, *Morone americana*. Through the courtesy of Mr. Titcomb who sent the specimen to the State Museum, the following notes are presented.

Cases of hermaphroditism have been recorded in individuals representing many genera of Teleostean fishes. The cod, *Gadus*, figures frequently in accounts of this kind and several species of *Serranus* are known to be regularly hermaphroditic and capable of self-fertilization. G. B. Howes, (1) who studied the cod, cites several examples, in one—a case described by Weber—a testis was borne at the posterior end of each ovary; in other specimens a single testis developed in conjunction with either a right or left ovary. H. C. Williamson (2) examined two specimens of the cod and found in one a small testis attached to the anterior extremity of each ovary; in the second case a single ovary of large size occupied the right side, a normal testis the left.

In the specimen here considered there is an ovary, 30-35 mm. long, attached by a short duct to the anterior end of each testis. Beneath the membranous covering of one testis a mass of eggs extends from the origin of the duct to the posterior end of the testis. Whether or not this mass of eggs marks the continuation of the duct and the outlet of the eggs through the vas deferens can not be determined. The testes which are about 25-30 mm. long, unite at their posterior ends in the normal way and are apparently well developed. If the eggs are discharged through the testes, the condition is the exact antithesis of that observed by Williamson in the cod, where the ovary functioned as a receptacle for both eggs and sperm cells. In the example cited by Howes the testes, although attached to the posterior end of the ovaries as in the white perch, discharged their contents into the ovaries themselves.

1. G. B. Howes. On Some Hermaphrodite Genitalia of the Codfish (*Gadus morrhua*), with Remarks upon the Morphology and Phylogeny of the Vertebrate Reproductive System: Jour. Linn. Soc., Vol. 23, pp. 539-558, 1891.
2. H. Charles Williamson. On two Cases of Hermaphroditism in the Cod, (*Gadus callarias*); 24th Ann. Rept., part 3, of the Fishery Board for Scotland, pp. 290-292, 1906.

S. C. BISHOP,
Albany, N. Y.

LARGE SPECIMENS OF TWO JAMAICAN REPTILES.

The destruction of reptiles on several of the West Indian Islands has proceeded so far that much of the information on the faunas must in the future be obtained from specimens now in museums. This is not alone true of the extinct forms, for in the species now diminished in numbers at least one character, maxi-